THE HUNTRESS

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JEFFERSON.

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THE HUNTRESS

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

At the corner of North B and Third sts. Capitol Hill:

SELECTED TALES.

From the Southern Literary Magazine.

LOOSING AND WINNING.

(*Continued.*)

In the course of the morning. Julia called on Mrs. Cunningham, and found that lady and her husband discussing the point, whether or not they should attend Mrs. Parker's party.

'Are you going, Mrs. Westbury! asked Mrs Cunningham.

'Yes, Mr. Westbury thinks we had better do so, replied Julia.

'Hear that, Edward?' said Mrs. Cunningham, 'You perceive that Mr. Westbury likes that his wife should enjoy the pleasure of society.' Mr. Cunningham looked a little hurt, as he said—'my dear Lucy, am I not more than willing to indulge you in every thing that will add to your happiness! I have only been trying to convice you how much more confortable we should be by our fireside, than in such a crowd as must be encountered at Mrs. Parker's. For myself the society of my wife is my highest enjoyment, and of her conversation I never grow weary! 'Thank you for the compliment, dear,' said Mrs. Cunningham—'and we will settle the question at another time.'

One of the first persons Julia distinguished amid the company, as she entered Mrs. Parkers drawing room, was Mrs. Cunningham who gave her a nod and an exulting smile, as much as to say—'you see I have carried the day!' Julia had endeavored to arm herself for this evening's trial, should Miss. Eldon make one of the company—and accordingly she was not surprised, and not much moved, when she saw her husband conversing with that young lady. She was to delicate in feeling, too refined in manner, to watch them, even long enough to catch the expression to enter into conversation with the persons near her.

Mr. Westbury had not been in Mrs. Parkers's drawing room half an hour, ere Miss Eldon contrived to place herself in such a situation as to render it impossible for him to avoid addressing her, and this point once gained, to escape from her was impracticable. A strong sense of honor alone led him to escape, as to be near her was to him the exquisite happiness—but the greater, the delight, the more imminent the danger—of this he was sensible, and it was not without some resistance that he yielded to her fascination. Could she once secure his heart, and at this moment when she was sure that no ear heard, and no eye observed her but his own, she let an occasional touch of the penserosa mingle so naturally with her half subdued sprightliness, as to awaken, in their original strength, those feelings, and those regrets he was striving to subdue. For the time he forgot every thing but that they mutually loved and were mutually happy.—They had been standing together a considerable length of time when they were joined by Mr. Cunningham, who abruptly remarked—

'You don't enjoy yourself this evening, Westbury.'

'What makes you think so!' Mr. Westbury enquired.

'You look wore out, just as I feel,' answered Mr. Cunningham. 'How strange it is,' he added, that married men will suffer themselves to be drawn into such crowds!

'Why not married men as well as bachelors?' asked Miss Eldon.

'Because they relinquish real happiness and comfort, for a fatiguing pleasure—if pleasure it can be called, answered Cunningham.—'One's own hearth and one's own wife, is the place and the society, for unalloyed enjoyment. Am I not right Westbury!'

Miss Eldon turned her eyes on Mr. Westbury, as she waited to hear his answer, and an expression, compounded of curiosity, contempt and satisfaction, met his eye. It was the first time he had ever remarked an unaimable expression on her countenance.

He calmly replied to Cunningham—

'Unquestionably the pleasure of domestic life are the most pure, the most national that can be enjoyed.

'Oh, it is strange, said Mr. Cunningham, that any one can willingly exchange them for crowded rooms and pestilential vapors, such as we are now inhaling! There is nothing to be gained in such company as this. Take any dozen, or half dozen of them by themselves, and you might stand some chance to be entertained and instructed, but bring them all together, and each one seems to think it a duty to give himself up to frivolity and nonsense. I doubt whether there has been a hundred sensible words said here to-night, except by yonder circle, of which Mrs. Westbury seems to be in the centre. There seems to be something like rational conversation there.'

Mr. Westbury turned his eyes, and saw that Julia was surrounded by the elite of the party, who all seemed to be listening to a conversation, that was evidently carried on between herself and Mr. Eveleth, a gentleman who was universally acknowledged as one of the first in rank and talent in the city. For a minute Mr. Westbury suffered his eyes to rest on Julia. Her cheek was suffused with the beautiful carmine tint of modesty, and her eyes was beaming with intellectual light—while over her features was spread a slight shade of care as if the heart were not perfectly at ease. 'She certainly looks very well was Mr. Westbury's thought—and his feeling was one of gratified pride, that she who was inevitably his wife did not find her proper level amongst the light, the vain and the frivolous.

'You have been delightfully attentive to your wife, this evening, my dear,' said Mrs. Cunningham, to her husband as soon as they were seated in their carriage on their way home.

'I am not sensible of having neglected you Lucy,' said Mrs. Cunningham.

'No—I suppose not; nor of having been very attentive to another?'

'I certainly am not. To whom do you allude!

'I suppose,' said Mrs. Cunningham, 'that Mr. Westbury is equally unconscious of having had his attention engrossed by any particular individual.

'You surely cannot mean that I was particularly attentive to Miss Eldon, Lucy!

'Oh, how could I mean so!' said Mrs. Cunningham, with a kind of laugh that expressed any thing rather than pleasure or good humor. 'I really wonder how you came to recollect having seen such a person as Miss Eldon to-night.'

'Your remark concerning Westbury, brought her to mind,' said Mr. Cunningham.

'How strange!' said his wife. 'And how extreme that young lady's mortification must have been, that she could not detain two newly-married gentleman near her for more than an hour and a half at one time! Seriously, Mr. Cunningham, the company must have thought that you and Westbury were striving which should do her most homage.'

'And seriously, my dear Lucy,' said Mr Cunningham, taking the hand of his wife, which she reluctantly permitted him to detain—'seriously it was merely accidential that I spoke to Miss Eldon this evening. There is no person on earth to whose society and conversation I am more completely indifferent—so take no offence, love where none was meant. There is no one whose conversation can compensate me for the loss of yours—and it is crowds, that, for a time they necessarily seperate us from each other.

The following morning, Mrs. Cunningham called on Mrs. Westbury, who at the moment of her arrival, happened to be in her chamber—but she instantly descended to receive her visitor.—When Mrs. Westbury left the parlor a short time previous, her husband was there—but he had disappeared, and she supposed he had gone out. He was, however, in the library, which adjoined the parlor, and the door between the two rooms was not quite closed.—After the compliments of the morning, Mrs. Westbury remarked—

'I was somewhat surprised to see you at Mrs. Parker's last evening—

'Surprised! why so!

'You recollect the conversation that took place on the subject, the morning I was at your house!

'O, yes—I remember that Mr. Cunningham was giving a kind of dissertion on the superior pleasures of one's own chimney corner. Really I wish he did not love home quite so well—though I don't despair of teaching him, by and by, to love society.

'Can it be possible that you really regret your husband's attachment to home! asked Mrs. Westbury.

'Yes, certainly, when it interferes with my going out. A man and his wife may surely enjoy enough of each other's society and yet see something of the world. At any rate, I shall teach Ned that I am not to be made a recluse for any man!'

'Have you no fears, my dear Mrs. Cunningham,' said Mrs. Westbury, 'that band's taste, will lessen your influence over him!'

'And of what use is this influence,' asked Mrs. Cunningham,' 'unless it be exerted to obtain the enjoyments that I love!'

'O, pray beware, said Mrs. Westbury with much feeling, 'beware, least you sacrifice your happiness for a chimera! Beware how you trifle with so invaluable a treasure as the heart of a husband!

Pho—pho—how serious you are growing, said Mrs. Cunningham. 'Actually warning and exhorting at twenty years of age! What a preacher you will be by the time you are forty! But now be honest and confess that you, yourself, would prefer a ball or a party to sitting alone here thro' a stupid evening with Westbury.'

'Then to speak in the truth,' said Julia, 'I should prefer an evening at home to all the parties in the world—balls I never attend,' and do not think stupidity necessary, even with no other compaunion than one's own husband.'

'Then why do you attend these parties if you do not like them!'

'Because Mr. Westbury thinks it proper that I should.'

'And so you go to him, like miss to her papa and mamma to ask him what you must do!'—said Mrs. Cunningham, laughing. 'This is delightful, truly? But for my part, I cannot see why I have not as good a right to expect Edward to conform to my taste and wishes as me to conform to his. And so Westbury, makes you go, whether you like to or not!'

'No indeed,' said Mrs. Westbury, 'I never expressed to him my aversion to going, not wishing him to feel as if I were making a great sacrifice in complying with his wishes.!

'Well, this is pretty, and dutiful, and delicate,' said Mrs. Cunningham, laughing again. But I don't set up for a patron wife, and if Edward and I get along as well as people in general, I shall be satisfied. But to turn to something else. How do you like Miss Eldon!'

'I am not at all acquainted with her said Julia.

'You have met her several times,' said Mrs. Cunningham,

'Yes, but never conversed with her. Her appearance is greatly in her favor—I think her very beautiful,'

'She is called so,' said Mrs. Cunningham—'but somehow I don't like her looks. To tell the plain truth, I can't endure her—she is vain, and artful, and self-complacent.'

'I have not the least acquaintance with her,' repeated Julia, 'but it were a pity so lovely a face should not be accompanied with an amiable heart. Are you much acquainted with her!'

'Not personally. Indeed I never conversed with her, for ten minutes in my life.

'Then you may be mistaken in thinking her vain and artful, said Mrs. Westbury.

'O, I've seen enough to satisfy me fully as to that point,' said Mrs. Cunningham. 'When a young lady exerts herself to engross the attention of newly married men, and when she looks so well satisfied at success, I want nothing more. She can have no delicacy of feeling, she must be a coquette of the worst kind.'

It was now Mrs. Westbury's turn to change the subject of conversation, and simply remarking—'that we should be extremely careful how we judge of character hastily, she asked some questions that drove Miss Eldon from Miss Cunningham's mind. Soon after the visiter departed, and Julia returned to her chamber.

In the evening when Mr. Westbury came in, he found Julia reading, but she immediately laid down her book, and resumed her work. She thought it quite as impolite to pursue the solitary pleasure of reading while her husband was sitting by, as to have done so with any other companion, and she knew no reason why he was not as much entitled to civility as a stranger, or common acquaintance. It was not long before Mr. Westbury enquired, 'what book had engaged her attention?' It was Dr. Russell's Palestine.

'It is a delightful work,' said Julia. 'I have just read an extract from Chataubriand, that I think one of the most elegant passages I ever met with.'

'I should like to hear it,' said Mr. Westbury. Julia opened the book, and the passage lost none of its beauty by her reading the following:

'When you travel in Judea, the heart is at first filled with profound melancholy. But when passing from solitude to solitude, boundless space opens before you, this feeling wears off by degrees, and you experience a secret awe, which, so far from depressing the soul, imparts life and elevates the genius. Extraordinary appearances every where proclaim a land teeming with miracles. The burning sun, the towering eagle, the barren fig tree, all the poetry, all the pictures of Scripture are here. Every name commemorates a mystery, every grotto announces a prediction, every hill re-echoes the accents of a prophet. God himself has spoken in these regions, dried up rivers, rent the rocks and opened the grave. The desert still appears mute with terror, and you would imagine that it had never presumed to interrupt the silence, since it heard the awful voice of the Eternal,'

Julia closed the volume, and Mr. Westbury, after bestowing just praise on the extract she had read, took up the work, and proposed to read, if she would like. She thanked him, and an hour passed very pleasantly in this manner. A little time was occupied in remarking upon what had been read, when after a short silence, Mr. Westbury inquired of Julia, whether she saw much of Mrs. Cunningham.

'Not a great deal,' was Julia's answer.

'She was here this morning?' said Mr. Westbury. 'She was,' replied Julia.

'Do you intend to be intimate with her!' inquiry Mr Westbury

'I have no intention about it,' said Julia—'but presume I never shall, as I fear our views and tastes will prove discordant'

'I am happy to hear you say so,' said Mr. Westbury. 'I am not prepossessed in her favor—and greatly doubt whether an intimacy with her would be salutary. Such as I conceive her to be, should be nothing more than an acquaintance.'

Nothing more was added on this subject, and Julia wondered, though she did not ask, what had given her husband so unfavorable an impression of Mrs. Cunningham's character. The truth was he overheard the conversation of morning, which he would have frankly confessed to his wife, but from a kind of delicacy to her feelings, as he heard her remarks as well as those of Mrs. Cunningham. He knew that it was not quite honorable to listen to a conversation without the knowledge of the parties, but he could not close the library door without betraying his proximity, he wished not to see Mrs. Cunningham, therefore he remained quiet and heard their whole colloquy,

(*To be Continued.*)

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MAY 21, 1842.

POSTMASTER GENERAL PLITT—POSTMASTERS & THE PEOPLE.

There is no department of the government in which the safety and interest of the people are more deeply concerned, than in the administration of the General Post Office. Because there is no department affording greater temptations to fraud, or greater opportunities to commit it, and certainly none more completely secure from detection.

When we say fraud, we do not confine our meaning to money, though mail robberies, or rather mail thefts, are greater, perhaps, than in any other department. But we mean the suppression of intelligence, which affects the vitals of our liberty, compared to which money is dross.

Whether it be a defect in the Post Office laws, or neglect in the proper authorities to enforce them, we cannot say—but there is abundant testimony to prove that newspapers, supporting different parties, mailed at the same time and place, and locked up in the same mail, did not reach their destination at the same time, nor in the same trip.

This was the case under the late administration generally, about election times, the government papers always were forth coming—but the papers containing intelligence for the people, were amongst the missing. This is a serious inroad upon the rights of the people.

The Post Office was organized for the benefit of the *people—not* for the government, and if the present Congress be in earnest on the subject of reform—(and we believe the main parties are)—they will apply a remedy to the growing evil.

It was a great oversight in the people to surrender this gigantic engine of power (formed by themselves) into the hands of the Executive—the whole force of which, can be turned against them at a word or a nod. The same may be said of the veto power.

It was NEVER the INTENTION of those who threw off the British yoke, however they might differ in the wording of the Constitution, to clothe any one man with absolute power. But any President as matters now stand, by the aid of the Post Office and the veto, may set the people at defiance, as we have seen! and had it not been for other means of conveying intelligence, the formidable combination between the Post Office Department, the office-holders, and public agents, they would have found some difficulty in overthrowing the late administration, which was in fact administered wholly for those venal depredators, to the TOTAL EXCLUSION of the people—nay, to their injury and ruin, as the developments now under progress, proves.

Just look at the thing—12,000 Postmasters! their deputies and clerks! mail contractors! mail carriers and Post Office agents will bring it up to, probably 12,000 more.* This is a formidable army to have complete control over intelligence of vital importance to the liberty of the people, and wholly beyond their reach, and irresponsible to them!

* Those Post Office secret agents, are the most dangerous men in the whole. They travel with the mail, and by keys, have free access to the mails at all times—and since Judge McLean was Postmaster General, we have never known but one that we would have trusted with the mail, and he very mysteriously, and very suddenly took leave of this world, shortly after Amos Kendall became Postmaster General. Who are the agents now we have never heard.

Were these to combine—as a majority of them are already known to have done, they could turn the scale of any Presidential electiontion against the people.

Let no one imagine that the present head of the General Post Office, upright, pure, and able, as we believe him to be, can prevent it. The same men, whether in or out of the government, will use the same exertions—nay, they will double and trible their exertions to return to their old practice of plundering the government as heretofore, nearly the whole of them having proved defaulters, as per Mr. Whittlesey's report.

Enraged at having the treasury snatched from them, and thirsting for revenge, they will spare neither expense nor time to obtain it. We have heard such threats made. Other office-holders, defaulters, agents of public works, with the whole army of workmen under their control, who have grown fat and insolent upon the people's money, without rendering an equivalent—all these will rally under their chiefs, as the late elections, and the insurrection in Rhode Island, plainly indicate.

Let the people see to it. There is not a better disciplined corps in Europe or America, than the old Post Office corps, all ready to take the field. We have a right to know them—they deprived us of about 500 subscribers in the south.

Seeing the report of the expenses of "Gen. Plitt" (as the Globe dubbed him) on his mission to Europe, as Post Office agent to "collect information," &c. brought this Post Office subject to our mind.

A pretty good sample this of Amos's "honest democracy," to send such a profligate—an idiot—without even sense enough for cunning—and then the stupid dolt was encouraged to spread his stupidity on paper as a report.

It is painful to see the vast sums of money thrown away upon such worthless profligates. This fellow—a great awkward driver, that had not sense enough to keep his mouth shut, nor even to make a tolerable eve-dropper—revelling for years like a Prince upon the public money, as Post Office agent. "Bone and sinew," what say you? Is this your principles? How many poor widows would the money this Plitt received, first and last, have pensioned for life? May the vengeance from On High pursue the wretches who have done this! This Plitt business was amongst the basest of all the Kitchen frauds.

HON. E. WHITTLESEY—CONTRACTORS.

We put great faith in Mr. Whittlesey's integrity, though he is but human after all. He has some hard cases to deal with, and as he is an old friend of ours, he shall have the benefit of "sage experience."

Calling at Mrs. Ball's boarding house on the avenue, not long since, to see a friend, it happened to be about breakfast time—and while engaged in conversation with our friends where the table was set, we were struck with astonishment to see a party of vulgar, ill-looking men come into the room, and take their seats at the table, without the least movement of the head, or the common salutation of "good morning ladies," or "good morning gentlemen?" They had the dark, vinegar aspect of missionary Yankees.

Upon inquiry, we were told they were "mail contractors!"

We advise our friend to be upon his guard. A word to the wise is enough.

We have seen but one good looking man, amongst the new applicants we mean,

Gen. Otho Hinton, of Ohio, a fine, stout, gentlemanly looking man, with an open, free generous countenance. We would trust our life with him.

Neither do we proscribe the whole of the old contractors, so far as our very poor opinion goes. Messrs. Reeside, Saltmarsh, McLean, of Columbia, S. C. Moore, & Co., Stokes, and all the Stocktons, are all men of principle and property, and stand upon character. But the Northern and Eastern, contrators are the refuse of the corps. Vile, vulgar, bold, insolent, *cheating, stealing*-robbers—rob you in open day—drunken, brazen, licencious ruffians—carrying females in stages from one town to another—lodging them in public houses paid for (as we opine by boarders] without the knowledge of the owners. But we forbear inflicting pain upon our readers, and while exposed to these outrages by those abandoned wretches, you will find your stage, the passages in the public houses, bed rooms, bar-rooms, and every table stuffed with tracts, and old women smelling strong of gin—and a white church, almost every mile. Take care of them.

These are mostly about Albany to New York, and from Portmouth, N. H. to Portland, Me.

* Some are of opinion he never crossed the Atlantic, and that the money was otherwise appropriated.

BRANCH MINT.

We promised to show our friends of the bone and sinew—the hard-fisted mechanic—how their *chiefs, leaders, masters*, friends or what you will, furnish their rooms in the mint.

Hudson Stark, for railing on one desk for treasurer	$22 00
1 table	18 00
5 mahogany arm chairs	51 25
C. H. Grant for mahogany and Grecian chairs, &c.	177 75
R: Barrett & Son for 36 days mason work	360 00
C. W. Veight for one desk	218 00
1 penknife	4 00
1 penknife	2 00
1 ream ruled foolscap	9 00
1 ream ruled foolscap	10 00
1 penknife	3 00
1 penknife	4 50
1 ivory penholder	2 00
1 ream letter paper	7 00
Sundries	26 50
William Haskins for secret lock for vault	95 00

[Pretty good for a lock, but what use had they for a lock upon an empty vault? They expended more than they coined.]

J. Brunet, for sundry *plants*, viz—	
6 dwarf pear trees, at 75 cents	4 50
6 dwarf apple trees, at 75 cents	4 50
6 durable almond trees	4 50
5 lilacs, at 50 cents	2 50
3 plain laurels	1 50
4 rose bushes	2 00
2 snowballs	1 00
5 synychori carpon	2 50
4 spima	2 00
3 seringua	1 50
7 Japan oucaba	3 50
4 yellow tasanine	2 00
3 Hortensia, at 25 cents	75
2 cowslips	50
4 campanulla	1 00
7 silver button bushes	1 75
1 flox	25
1 Juliana	50
2 jog	50
Spire for centry box	150 00
Two hat trees	26 00
Daniel Dana railing gallery [2d qr. 1838	$3,351 00
Daniel Dana do do	2,412 00
Extra Gates	30 00
	[4th qr. 1838

[They had already 9 gates.]

Will any one believe Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Woodbury knew any thing of this?

$5,793 00 paid to one man for SIX MONTHS labor for railing only! Enough to have built a stout ship of war. This money was never expended as here stated, say Messieurs of the Globe, was it?

But the baths beats the grand seraglio! What could petty clerks, and a great bear of a superintendent, Gordon, want with so many baths—eleven in number?

S. Bremond, for trees, &c. namely—204 small cedar and 1 dozen live oak	$20 00
Different trees	20 00
Orange trees	50
Pear trees	6 50
A quantity of lumber	8 00
Sundry trees	5 00
Sundry flowers	5 00
Trees	15 00
Candlestick	4 50
Trees, assorted	5 00
This amount was paid John Doyle, for orange trees and plum trees	59 75

If New Orleans did not give a vote for every tree, they were lazy.

These are the men and their chiefs, who flatter and praise the BONE and SINEW, while no eastern potentate can vie with them in costly splendor, not their own, good sirs. We "know them well, Horatio." They were shabby beggars, and some stood "ill with fame." "Who's money then?" Aye, look at all these accounts, and look at their splendid houses, and silk dresses, and jewelry, &c, ask them where it come from?

RHODE ISLAND.

Our friends, and Richmond Star amongst the rest, will recollect that our prohecy of this State is coming to pass to the letter.

COMMUNICATION.

To the President of the United States.

SIR: The press has informed the American Public, that Senor Don Joaquin Velasquez de Leon, one of the Mexican Commissioners of the ex-Board, under our Convention with his country, has been appointed by the Mexican President *pro tempore* (but perpetual Dictator) Santa Anna, *Charge' de 'affaires* near your Government.

I shall not here examine whether in the present state of our relations with Mexico, national decency authorizes you, or not, to send to or receive from that country any diplomatic agent or entertain with it any intercourse at all, except *through the* mouth of the cannon. I then confine myself to refer you, Sir, to the recent numberless accounts on the subject, spread from authentic sources all over the United States—but more especially to my own decree of the 22d of October 1841, about Santa Anna, to be found in my "Statement of facts relating to my claims on Mexico" page 144 to 146.

The object of the present humble communication, Sir, is to recall to your memory my Exposition, which I addressed to you through your Secretary of State, under date of the 12*th* July of the past year 1841, which I suppose was never laid before you by that obliging functionary, and in which I preferred against the afore mentioned Velasquez de Leon, and his fellow Commissioner Pedro F. del Castillo, fourteen CHARGES, others reserved, sufficient to prove the absolute absence of such qualities in said Leon as might give him the least respectability in the Diplomatic corps resident near your Cabinet. Entirely destitute of personal honor, he has shown himself only worthy of his masters, under whose instructions he avowedly exercised his functions of Commissioner, by immolating, through the basest intrigues, the uncontrovertible rights of the American Claimants, to the perfidious views and the profound hatred which the Mexican leaders entertain towards every body and every thing that is American.

Now, Sir, as all the proceedings of that Board [the disgrace of our country] are sooner or later to be laid before Congress, the baseness of said Velasquez de Leon will unavoidably become manifest to our whole nation, and to all nations, nor could my persistance in condemning his criminal conduct, be lessened by his title of Charge.'

You cannot deny, sir, that a Government deserved as much censure for appointing an unworthy representative abroad, as for receiving an unworthy foreign agent at home, and that to grant an ex-quatur to a foreign agent, is not a less delicate matter than to deliver a letter of creance to an envoye' to a foreign court. If it is the duty of every Government not to send abroad agents who to their indubitable official capacity do not join such an honorable character, as may not injure its good name, such government has likewise a right to be treated with the same respect by other nations, and to

refuse the admittance of such foreign agents as might inspire no reliance in the honesty of their principles. The law of nations fully authorizes, nay, seriously prescribes this course, on the just ground that all deviation from it might not only blast the reputation of the most respectable political body, but even destroy the best understanding between nations. You certainly are not ignorant, Sir, of the treatment received by our master Plenipotentiary Mr. Poinsett in Mexico in 1829. Still, there, that able diplomatist, and perfect gentleman, was but the victim of the weakness of a Government moved by the slanderous intrigues of a political party, called the Escoceses' and shall we now suffer among us a Velasquez de Leon, without placing ourselves in the alternative either of treating him as he deserves, and thus being accused of want of courtesy and hospitality, or of cowardly respecting and tolerating in our diplomatic Corps, and social circles, a Mexican knave!

You have good reasons enough, Sir, to refuse your exequatur to such a Charge,' at least until the charges formally and publicly preferred against him, and still pending before you, are satisfactorily answered.

I on my part, have so far complied with the duty of an American Citizen, solicitous of the honor of his country. Your wisdom will do the rest.

I have the honor to be.
Your most humble and
Obedient Servant,
O. DE. A SANTANGELO.

THOMPSONIAN.—A certain Thompsonian doctor, who resided in Warren county, Illinois, was executing his business a short time since some twenty or thirty miles distant—and was stopped on his way to see a woman who was lying in. The doctor felt of her pulse, and then began to deal out his medicine, consisting of composition, lobelia, and a quantity of No, six! To which the nurse laughingly replied, "Oh, doctor, perhaps you are not acquainted with the case.'

'Yes, I am,' says the doctor—'perfectly! I cured a man not long since of the same complaint.'

Take care Girls. 'Well, Frank, isn't she a perfect creature?'

'Why, I think she would do, if she—'

'If what. Frank?'

'If she didn't eat onions!'

Not Qualified.—A lady looking woman entered a school house in a great hurry one morning to inquire of the teacher if he could tell her where a Mrs Thompson lived, who emigrated to this country some six years before.

'I really do not know such a lady, madam, replied the teacher to her interrogatory.

'Dont know?'

'No Madam, I do not!'

'Then I should'nt suppose you were fit to teach these children.'

So saying, the fair inquirer turned up her lip and on her heel and departed.

The difference.—If you kiss a Mississippi gal, she'll flare up like a scorched feather and return the compliment by bruising your skylight, or may be, giving the quid pro quo in the form of a blunder buss.—Grand Gulf Adv.

'Did you pull my nose in earnest, sir!'—Certainly I did. sir, giving it another tweak 'It's well for you—for I don't allow any body to joke with me in that way.'

An eastern paper remarks that Judge Kent must have a good wife, or he never would have said that 'There are few evils to which a man is subjected that he would not avoid if he would converse more with his wife, and follow her advice.'

WESTERN ELOQUENCE—'What, Gentlemen of the Jury! *Do* you suppose that my client—my client, Gentlemen—Billy Bird, all the way from Cul-pepper County State of Ferginny, would steal three yards ninepenny cotting cloth! No ! I recking not—I spose not, Gentlemen,

'My wife is very attentive to the pigs,' said a gentleman the other day, in the presence of several ladies: 'That accounts for her attachment to you,' responded one of the fair damsels,

The New York Aurora tells a story of a fellow who boards 'in our house' so all fired soft that the flies dare't light on him, for fear of sinking in!

THE LITTLE STEP-SON.

BY MRS. AMELIA B. WELBY.

I have a little step-son the loveliest thing alive,
A noble, sturdy boy is he, and yet he's only five:
His smooth cheek hath a bloomy glow, his eyes are black as jet,
And his lips are like two rose-buds, all tremulous rnd wet.
His Jays pass off in sunshine, in laughter, and in song.
As careless as a summer rill that sings itself along.
For like a pretty fairy tale that's all too quickly told.
Is the young life of a little one, that's only five years old.

He's dreaming on his happy couch before the day grows dark.
He's up with morning's rosy ray a-singing with the lark.
Where'er the flowers are freshest, where'er the grass is green.
With light locks waving on the wind, his fairy form is seen.
Amid the whistling March winds, amid the April showers,
He warbles with the singing birds, and blossoms with the flowers,
He cares not for the summer heat, he cares not for the cold,
My sturdy little step-son that's only five years old.

How touching 'tis to see him clasp his dimpled hands in prayer,
And raise his little rosy face with reverential air !
How simple is his eloquence! how soft his accents fall !
When pleading with the King of Kings to love and bless us all.
And when from prayer he bounds away in innocence and joy,
The blessings of a smiling God goes with the sinless boy,
A little lambkin of the flock, within the Saviour's fold,
Is he my lovely step-son, that's only five years old.

I have not told you of our home, that in the summer hours,
Stands in its simple modesty, half hid among the flowers.
I have not said a single word about our mines of wealth—
Our treasures are this little boy, contentment, peace and health,
For even a lordly hall to us, would be a voiceless place,
Without the gush of his glad voice, the gleams of his bright face.
And many a courtly pair, I ween, would give their gems and gold,
For a noble, happy boy like ours, some four or five years old.

Bankrupt Law Explained.—'Sambo, what your opinion ob dat bankrupt law!'

'Tink him first rate, Pompey. I imply for de application miself.'

'Just explain him principes.'

'Why, you see here now—jest lend me dat half dollar you got for whitewashing.'

(Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his pocket.)

'Dare, den, now I owes the shoemaker tree shilling, and you half a dollar, besides the grocer's bill, now dis half dollar, is all de property I got--I divides him according to debts.'

Pompey—'I'll take dat half dollar back.'

Sambo—(with amazement,) 'Do you tink dis child green! I'm a bankrupt—you gets your share wid de oder creditors.

When a Broom country girl gets a smack she exclaims 'if it was any body else but you, I'd make a fuss about it!—Broom Co Cour.

'Why don't you carry young ones in a bag as I do! inquired a Marsupid animal of one of the feeline species. 'Non possimus omnes' replied the Cat 'we're not all' possums.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

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Of this long established house, for convenience. and comfortable apartments little need be said. The subscriber, also long known to the Public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants:

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

sept. 23,1840.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

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Repairing done as usual.

MRS. HALL'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
Pennsylvania Avenue,
NEARLY OPP. BROWN'S HOTEL
WASHINGTON.

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Remember the genuine as described below.

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DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have hokly the name of L.COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

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Do coarse thick do.
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BOYS Boots, Brogans. and dress shoes.
LADIES AND MISSES fine Calf, Seal, and Morocco walking do.
Do Do fine Kid and Gaiters.

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He has fitted up the house in a neat and commodious style, and solicits a portion of the public patronage. He is prepared to entertain travellers and citizens at the shortest notice. He has a well furnished bar and provided with good beds and stables.

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These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principels of the discovery upon which they are founded, stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter, either in a negative or positive state of electro, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles. is produced by the attracting and repelling force of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, seems to be occasioned by the undue preponderence of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of disease, and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them thesymptoms of the class of diseases to which diey are applicable can be discovered, under the rections contained in the work which accomtidce than without the aid of a physician, and candibe used with perfect safety and excee s with dieting or invenience.

NOTICE.

As there will be but one boat on the route on Sunday, the PHENIX will make five trips on that day between Washington and Alexanderia.

Leaving Alexandria at 3 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3, and 5 o'clock P. M.

Leaving Washington at 9 and 11 A. M. and tw 4, and 6 o'clock P. M:

JAMES GUY, Jr; Captain;

NEW GUIDE TO WASHINGTON.

by G. Watterston, Esq—The above work is jus published, with a frontispiece of the Statue of Washington by Greenough, and contains every thing relating to the history of washington, and ts progress and improvements since its origin—he citizen and stranger, and is a perfect guide o all its object of curiosity, and to every thing else that a stranger would be desirous to make thimself acquainted with, while a sojourner in it or a resident abroad. It gives a true picture o, washington, though not a mere picture book—all sat institutions, works of art, &c., are briefly but lisisfactorily described. It sketches its usages customs, manners, and religious and moral ton e of its society—public buildings, literary, social, and other institutions—its location, the condition of the legal and medical professions—its growth and character of its resident population—gives an abstract of its municipal regulations, civil and criminal courts—duties of the principal executive officers of the General Government, of the committees of Congress, and a great variety of useful, local; and general information which a resident as well as a stranger would be pleased to possess. Among the descriptions of the societies which have been organized i. washington, are two at considerable length, and of great interest—one, of the National Institution, and the other, of the Society of Odd Fellows.

The work is printed in a neat and handsome style, of over 200 pages, and for sale at the bookstore of R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania, avenue.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory AND *UPHOLSTERER*

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above-named business in itsvarious branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pansylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Low Bedsteads

Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)

Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables

Wardrobes, Bedsteads

Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs

Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of whic are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington.

☞ wishing tow exchange their old furniture

CONFECTIONARY

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed from 7th street to Pa. Avenue, between 3d and 4th street, below the UNION TAVERN, below, where he has the honor to inform his friends and the Public in General, that he is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice every variety of article in his line; Cakes of every description, Candies in every variety, Fruit Nuts, &c. H. BARNS

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broccli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper rGass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn' early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch atatuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excelle ' for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silve. Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large, Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other, Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spnage round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roo s Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞hese seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. he Roots, (particularly he Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise a the new varieties, and wi be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually tended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants refully packed to go to any part othe, ited States.

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHRAL. south

The proprietor has removed to the and side of Penn. Avenue, between 12th by 13th sts. to the House lately occupied rs C. COLTMAN, where he will be happy S entertain his old customers and strang—

THE GENUINE VEGEABLE PILL

(An effectual cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleets. yrictures. &c. &c. Of all the remedies oet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have been the most effectual, as they have never been known to fail to effect a perfect cure. They are mild and pleasant to take, yet powerfu n their action, and may be taken withou he knowledge of the most intimate friend These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box. For dale by & W Young, jr. C Stott, corner of 7th street and the ave ue; C T and T etJardella, corner of 12th a the avenue Wade on 7th street.

Georgetown, O by Linthicum

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY *SUBSCRIPTION*

The Authentic Report of the Controvesi Discussion, that took place in the C of Dublin, in the year 1827, betw the Rev HOMAS MAGUIRE, and Rev R. T P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of moder times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it i still read with extraordinary vidity, an in the United States passed through thre editions, all of which are exhusted to th last copy; and the demand for it from a quarters, Catholic and Protestant, bein still very great, it is proposed to re-publis it in Weekly Numbers at such a price a o put it within the reach of all withou turessing any.

no Those in the City of N. York, who wis the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have i regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents:—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 An St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willing Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon Utica, N. Y.;—r.T Mathew McLeod Georgetown, D. C.;—11. Peter Haynes Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this grea controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland than any other work whatever; and ha lso been the happy means of bringing grea umbers to the true faith in the United States It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will end his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the —vmostalue.

Mr. JAMES GIVEN has the honor to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that has just opened a Grocery Store in that noted building on Penn Avenue, near the Railroad Depot, formerl occupied by Mr. Dunn as a furniture store ereua e, by the office of the Native ve l e tewhere he will be happy to ne Aoeraisto all who may favor him with ca me.m, with every article in the Gro

$100 REWARD.

DR. STORM'S SPECIC COMPOUND

For the cure of Gonorrhoa, Gleets, Strictures, Diabets or difficulty in making water, and all other unnatural discharges from the retha of either sex.

In no case has this medicine been known to fail, to effect a permanent cure. and too, in the shortest possible time. Should this medicine fail to effect a cure where it has been taken according to directions, return the empty vial and get back the money. Why then spend both time and money with such quack nostrums as cannot be depended upon; when, for $1, you can purchase a pleasant, sure, and speedy cure, composed solely of vegetable substance? One hundred dollars will be paid to any one who will produce a medicine to equal this compound, or who will prove that it contains any mineral substance whatever.

☞For sale in Washington city by Robert Patterson, corner 9th and the Avenue and Charles C. Stott, corner of 7th street and the avenue; and by H. Wade on 7th street, and by J. & W. Young jr.

In Georgetown by John L. Kidwell.

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